

THE MAY MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

The May number of Putnam's Magazine contains the following articles:—"Our Celtic Inheritance," Professor L. Clark Seelye; "The Tale of a Comet," in two parts—J. Edward Spencer; "Notus Ignoto," Bayard Taylor; "Pictures in the Private Galleries of New York"—I. Galleries of Belmont and Blodgett, Eugene Benson; "Pernicious People," F. Barrow; "Madame Roland," N. S. Dodge; "A Musical Mystery," C. P. Cranch; "The Approach of Age," John H. Bryant; "A Woman's Right"—V. Mrs. M. C. Ames; "The Organ," J. P. Jardine; "Polyglots," P. G. Hamerton; "The Academy of Design and Art Education," "The Great Gold Flurry," J. A. Peters; "Our Political Degeneracy and its Remedy," "A French Chateau," "Editorial Notes," "Literature at Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Literature and Art Abroad," Bayard Taylor.

From the thoughtful paper on "The Academy of Design and Art Education" we take the following:—

In the academy, naturally, the practice of art is more than the philosophy or theory of art; and yet lectures on the history and philosophy of art do more to furnish the minds of students than anything short of the long experience of a well-nourished life. It is therefore of no little importance that the academy, in maintaining the ascendancy of art as a practice to the professional student, above art as an aesthetic influence in society, should not neglect to instruct students in the history and theory of art in society. The object is to invest the student-mind with art in all its relations, and this can be done only by interpreting whatever is representative in the art of the past. But mere lectures on the art of different epochs and schools are not likely to be of more value, nor of higher merit, than the average of lectures on literature; and the student of art will probably rarely hear the most capable man of his time on art, as the student of *Belle-lettres* rarely gets the best word about literature from his professor. In France the students of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* were exceptionally favored and perhaps stimulated by the lectures of Henri Taine on the history and philosophy of art; in England, at this late day, Ruskin is called to the chair of professor of art at Oxford.

Now, in proportion to their personal ascendancy or magnetism, Ruskin and Taine will give direction to the powerless and submissive minds of students, who, instead of stumbling forward in their own more or less weak and groping way, will advance like trained medocrities, potent because of unity of aim, which they have derived from a clever and harmonious statement of art. On the other hand, these must obstruct the development of more individual and unsubmitive minds, and, by the prestige which they derive from following official instruction, easily maintain themselves in the ascendancy, while a Rousseau outside of the academy, and a DeCamp in revolt against official systems, can exist only by virtue of an indomitable constitution and a pronounced genius for art.

A generation under the teaching of a literary critic like Mathew Arnold, for instance, would disdain any such expression of graphic and vital power, any such conception of history, as Carlyle's "French Revolution." A generation under the teaching of the Ruskin of the first two volumes of "Modern Painters," would be sincerely unjust and narrowly true in its understanding of some great historic examples of painting. This being so, the difficulty of official instruction reaching positive force without being narrow or intolerant, or the difficulty of official instruction being anything but negative, and therefore unsatisfactory, seems insurmountable. The function of an organization for practice and instruction in the fine arts is to provide guidance and illumination for the feeblest and most docile minds. How shall the Academy of Design fill the chair of history and philosophy of art? And, justly appreciating the place of art in education, really wishing to occupy the whole mind of the student with art, ought it not to provide lectures on architecture, sculpture, historical, genre and landscape painting, as well as the obviously practical instruction in anatomy, perspective, painting, and modelling? What student, and even what artist, but would like to hear H. K. Brown, or J. Quincy Ward, give his understanding of ancient and modern sculpture; Page or Gray on the Italian masters of painting; Gifford, or Kensett, or any of our chief landscapists, on landscape-art? A dozen artists of course are ready to step up and say:—Ward, Brown, Page, Gifford, Kensett, and La Farge have something more important to do than talk to artists and students about their predilections in art; that they paint or model as they do, precisely because they are exclusively devoted to painting or modelling. The reply is more plausible than satisfactory; for it cannot be supposed that these artists, who have devoted a good part of their maturest study to the practice of a special department of art, are not able to make a two hours' talk, before persons really interested in art, without draining or unduly taxing their strength; and we maintain that a large and generous sympathy for art in a society and among young men so much in need of it as our own, would speedily place the experience and understanding of individuals of the type of real ability before students and fellow-artists. We do not ask from our most honored painters, sculptors, and architects the pretension to or solicitude about literary graces, or the skill of the rhetorician; we ask from them an hour's talk which shall impart to students the personal experience and understanding of what landscape art or sculpture or architecture may be to the particular landscapist, sculptor, or architect or portrait-painter, who may be called to give others the benefit of his experience simply as he would to a student in his studio.

We quote this suggestive paragraph from the essay entitled "Our Political Degeneracy—its Cause and Remedy":—"It matters little whether the immediate purposes of those who solicit special legislation be selfish or not; they may be even disinterested and philanthropic; they may design to bring about results in themselves beneficial; but if they can be accomplished only by means of an agency instituted for a wholly different purpose, by forcing the community into a false position, by a procedure which, if imitated, must lead to the most frightful abuses; in a word, if to get at them a fundamental and dangerous departure from sound principle be requisite, then it is better to forego them or reach them in some other way. A bad method is none the less bad because the motives of those who resort to it are pure. More benign and disinterested motives than those imputed to certain schools of socialists

during the French revolution of 1848: they wanted every man to have work; they wanted every man to have property; they wanted every man to have credit; in a word, they wanted every man to be free from need, to be able to earn his own living, and to enjoy a reasonable degree of comfort and happiness. Who does not want all these things for himself and his fellows? But, then, the socialists wanted, besides, that the State should guarantee work, property, credit to every man without regard to his ability or deserts—which was not only flatly impossible, but thoroughly unjust and mischievous. So, in our own country and times, there are many good souls who would like the Government to build their churches, to endow high schools and colleges, to patronize the arts, to support inventors and scientific men, to run railroads across the continent and steamships on the high seas, and to take in hand a thousand other laudable schemes and projects. But these kind souls do not stop to think that not one of these things can be done without exacting money from somebody's reluctant pocket, which is an invasion of property; that not one of them can be done without multiplying prodigiously the number of office-holders, which is a dangerous extravagance; that not one of them can be done without diverting the Government from its proper business as the universal organ, which is usurpation; and that, while the power and patronage of the State were thus swelling into congestion, the self-reliance, the sagacity, and the enterprise of individuals would be impoverished and paralyzed to a proportionate extent, which is suicidal.

"HARPER'S."

Harper's Magazine for May presents the following table of contents:—"Our Barbarian Brethren," Benson J. Lossing, with twenty-four illustrations. "A Song," Mary N. Prescott. "Albert Durer," A. H. Guernsey, with five illustrations. "The Spots in the Sun," Jacob Abbott, with fourteen illustrations. "In a Country Store," Joseph O. Goodwin, with nine illustrations. "Frederick the Great," VI. Diplomatic Intrigues and Military, with four illustrations. "Handsome John Gatsimer," Alice Cary. "The Church of Jerusalem," Eugene Lawrence. "A House to Let," Annie Thomas. "Industrial Schools for Women," Elizabeth R. Peabody. "A Breach of Promise," Mary N. Prescott. "Cuba and the Ostend Manifesto," Don Platt. "A Word for Grandfathers," Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. "Fais ton Faict," Mrs. Mary E. Parkman. "Only a Woman's Hair," Justin McCarthy. "Secular and Sectarian Justice," Lyman Abbott. "Old English Lawyers," William A. Seaver. "Editor's Easy Chair," "Editor's Literary Record," "Editor's Scientific Record," "Editor's Historical Record," "Editor's Drawer."

We make this quotation from Mr. Lossing's article on "Our Barbarian Brethren":—

Whence came the inhabitants of the darker regions of the North, now the domain of our republic, is an open question. It has never been answered by a satisfying fact, and probably never will be. Nearly all investigators have travelled from the same starting-point. Assuming the unity of the human race to be a fact, according to popular biblical interpretation, and considering the garden of delight spoken of in Holy Writ as the old homestead of the whole human family, students, reversing the better order of logic, have been busy with guesses and in a hunt for plausible hypotheses for more than three centuries. And often fanciful and foolish have been these hypotheses. Rejecting as heterodox the idea of Lord James and others, that the old Americans may have been an indigneous race of men, and regarding the most beautiful creature of earth, who first breathed in Eden, as the mother of us all—Barbarian and Civilized Man—scholars have earnestly sought for coincidences of language, traditions, customs, and cranial form, for proof that the first dwellers of this continent were tawny immigrants from Asia. They have cited some mystic poetry of the half fabulous bards, or the dark, oracular sayings of the priests and seers and philosophers of ancient days, to show that our continent was undoubtedly known to early navigators of the Mediterranean Sea, and was naturally peopled by them or their countrymen. They have cited, in proof, passages from Hesiod and Homer. They have pointed to the narratives of Hanno, the Carthaginian explorer of the seas. They have argued nervously from dialogues of Theopompus, and sentences from the stories of Diodorus Siculus, Plato and Aristotle. They have retained common-sense to its utmost tension in the arrangement of fancied evidences that the aborigines of America were descendants of the Phoenicians, or of the Chinese or Japanese family of Mongolians, or the Egyptians, or the Hindoos; and writers like Grotius, Thorowgood, Adair, Boudinot, and others, have argued, without showing a single premise of solid fact, that the fathers of our barbarian brethren were the men of the "lost tribes of Israel," who "took counsel to go forth into a further country, where never mankind dwelt." Cotton Mather—sturdy Parson Mather—who believed in witches, and seemed to have an intimate acquaintance with Lucifer, guessed as forcibly, saying, "And though we know not when the Indians first became inhabitants of this mighty continent, yet we may guess that probably the Devil [whom he called the "old usurping landlord of America"] deceiving these miserable savages hither, in hopes that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ would never come here to destroy or disturb his absolute empire over them." Might not mere theorists find a good example in Mather, who, when satisfied that the delusion of witchcraft had made a fool of him, declared that the subject was "too dark and deep for ordinary comprehension," and referred its decision to the Day of Judgment?

Mather's idea that the red race is morally devilish, and not fairly human, except in shape, seems to have been a prevailing one with the civilized man, especially of the type of the belligerent settler, and the school teacher, contractor, and other promoters of frontier wars, ever since his first contact with that race. He accepts the theory as the most agreeable and profitable solution of the question of the origin of our barbarian brethren; for it gives license to the free action of the mailed hand, whose warrant for its violence and wrong is the doctrine of the oppressor in every form, that might makes Right. It gives countenance to the opinion of an eminent British author—an opinion that seems to be largely prevalent in the pulpit, in legislative halls, and around the chairs of state, in our country—that they are "animals of an inferior order, incapable of acquiring religious knowledge, or being trained to the functions of civil life." It justifies the assertion that

the Indian's way of life "surely affords proof that he is not destined by Providence permanently to exist." As all the civilized nations were once more or less barbarous, and some of them savage, may we not reasonably conclude that, if the red members of our common household had been treated by their conquerors and holders of power over them as men and as brethren, and not as creatures void of reason, and without the pale of international rights, and been taught righteousness by perpetual example, they might have acquired as clear a charter for permanent existence as other children of the All-Father?

From the paper on "Albert Durer," by A. H. Guernsey, we quote as follows:—

Albert Durer was born at Nurnberg, on the 20th of May, 1471, and died on the 6th of April, 1528. His father, an honest, God-fearing man, was a skillful goldsmith, and wished his son to follow the same profession. But the boy's bent was toward Art; and at the age of fifteen he was placed with Wohlgemuth, the most noted painter in his native city. In three years he learned all that his master could teach him. He had before this made good progress in his profession. There is extant a portrait of himself at the age of thirteen, which gives evidence of decided talent.

At the age of three-and-twenty Durer married the pretty Agnes Frey, who turned out a sad shrew, and led him an uncomfortable life. Her fortune, most probably, enabled him to purchase the house in which he lived and wrought. It still stands. It can hardly be called a princely mansion. It is entered through a wide door which admits into a covered court-yard, which is really the support for the rooms above, for the habitable portions of the house are all up stairs. The walls of the upper part of the house are of that kind of construction known as "half-timber." The second story presents nothing very remarkable; but climbing up a rather dark stairway which the foot of Durer must often have trodden, almost four centuries ago, the traveller to-day reaches the third floor, the residence of Albert Durer. The front room of this story is a fine apartment. It is lighted by "windows with cusped mullions. The view from the window of this room is quaint enough. Dominating over all is the Castle of Nurnberg, which looks very like a somewhat dilapidated manufactory. At the foot of the castle runs a straight street, bordered by odd edifices, which leads towards the Durer Platz and Rauch's statue. One quaint building standing just opposite Durer's window deserves special note. It overtops all its neighbors, and its high-pitched roof is crowned by a sort of balcony tower. This building bears the name of "Pilate's House;" for therein resided Martin Koetzel, who had been twice to the Holy Land, and had brought back with him exact measurements of the way to Calvary from the supposed place of trial. He laid down the distance upon the map of Nurnberg, making his own house to stand for that of Pilate, the line stretching forward to the cemetery of St. Job; and upon this road, which is now named Durer Strasse, Adam Kraft was erecting sculptures of the "Seven Agonies," which still remain in good preservation.

Durer's active life measured the great intellectual uprising of the sixteenth century. Two years before he set up his studio in Nurnberg, Columbus had discovered the New World. Luther was singing for his bread in the streets of Eisleben. Raphael was making his first drawings; Michael Angelo, the three years the junior of Durer, had not begun that series of works which were to entitle him to be considered the mightiest artist whom the world has yet known. Art in Italy had, indeed, within a few years, made rapid advances. But Italy was then a long way from Germany; and Durer knew nothing of the works of the great Italian painters. He had to be his own master; and even when, in middle life, he visited Italy, the works of the great southern painters influenced him but little. From first to last he was Albert Durer, the German. Italian painters were wont to give portraits of their mistresses as representations of their own origin. Durer, too, painted Madonna's; but none of these were portraits of women of doubtful character.

Albert Durer's artistic life lasted something more than thirty years. We believe that that man, before or since, has left behind him for so long a period so many memorials of his labor. Counting up his works now extant, after a lapse of almost four centuries, they number—paintings, engravings, and drawings—fully a thousand, the authenticity of which is unquestioned, besides many others in respect to which art critics are in doubt. The list of the works, the authenticity of which may be considered proven, is about as follows:—Paintings, 230; engravings on copper, 100; engravings on wood, 250; drawings and sketches, 420. How many may have been lost, or have escaped the observation of his biographers, no man can say.

Albert Durer's place in art is unquestioned. In grandeur of thought, solemnity of feeling, and tenderness of expression he found no equal, and left no superior. Yet it must be admitted that there was running through all his works a vein of grotesqueness, which, in a measure, mars their artistic value. Something of this may be owing to his mixed blood. On his father's side he was Hungarian. His paternal ancestors were sprung from the wild hordes that Attila led into Europe. Wherever they settled they "occupied themselves with cattle and horses," as Albert says of his immediate paternal ancestors. On his mother's side he was German; and thus he inherited two opposite strains of character—the wild Orient and the sober Teutonic; both, though, from a different point, opened to the Latin form of culture, which has for generations been the only type of Christendom.

From Elizabeth R. Peabody's article on "Industrial Schools for Women" we make this extract:—

What are the duties and claims of women who are coming forward to fill their places in family and social life; and what are the institutions we want to prepare them to do these duties; especially, what is the place among them of industrial schools? For, certainly, the general reformation of industrial life in our day must also change home life, whose accustomed industry is of an antiquated type, machinery and manufactures having lifted the work of spinning and weaving from its pressure on single-handed strength. Even the ordinary laundry and needle-work is transferred to large public establishments; and, in proportion, female labor *en masse* has become a demand, and of commercial value in the market. It is not uncommon to see in our daily papers advertisements of the furnishing establishments of our cities calling for a hundred or five hundred female laborers; calls answered all too quickly from the country by girls who know not to what they come. We all too how sadly the demand for female labor is influencing the working-women's question every where by the many advertisements of work wanted, and the sad contrast of work and wages. Miss Marwedel says that a Lon-

don dry goods merchant, wanting some thirty working-women, was obliged to send away, not without the help of the police, seven hundred women who gathered round his door at seven o'clock in the morning of a rainy November day! And the average number of governesses in London who apply for places every day is more than two thousand! It is mentioned in the London Times that a gentleman wanting a governess received five hundred and ten applications! Governesses in the work-houses of England are not uncommon. There are also ten times more governesses that pass their examinations in Prussia than are wanted. Yet there is another fact which, in this connection, it may seem hard to believe: in the very same places there is an unfulfilled demand for thoroughly skilled laborers of very many kinds. In undertaking to show why and how this is, Miss Marwedel says—"It used to be said in Germany that a girl leaving school at fourteen could support herself." But the influence of the home and school education is dependent on its keeping pace with the wants of the times; and the German schools, though they have adopted some improvements, have not done so. At the time the above-mentioned proverb arose all situations for girls of fourteen were supposed to be inside of families. But now, when girls are thrown into factories and shops, unguarded, on their own responsibility, the case is different. Physically feeble and half-developed, not fitted to act and think independently, unsupported by the requisite preliminary knowledge, they pass from the constraint of school rules to a personal freedom they do not know how to use. The necessary consequences are—all the moral evils to which our poor factory girls and domestic servants are exposed; and which, we are too apt to say, are "the characteristic faults of our time," forgetting that we are responsible, by reason of our more commanding positions, for these same characteristics.

We are proud of our hospitals and almshouses, of our reformatories and work-houses, of our asylums and regulated prisons, of our life insurances for the sick and for burial expenses. But all these things are for the middle and end of spoiled and infirm lives. What a blessed change in our moral and social circumstances it would be if society and the State should take equally generous care to invigorate and preserve the uncontaminated healthy limbs of our youth, especially of our female youth, and to give moral ripeness to their characters! We are proud of our schools as models for other nations; but we take our children out of them when they have received less than nothing for the conduct of practical life, and most need good examples and moral protection, neither strengthened in inner capacity nor outside practical ability, even when they have, what the majority never do have, a year of regular apprenticeship. What necessarily must be the lot of the workingwomen of to-day? Without any systematic instruction in the majority of cases, instead of being skilled in labor, in a hopeless mediocrity, their lot is the sorrowful one of working for any wages; and this is not all, for the better working power is drawn down by the iron law of demand and supply to the same starvation prices. This is not only true in Germany; the workingwomen of France, England, and America are suffering in the same way.

FINANCIAL. JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT. Pamphlets and full information given at our office.

No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. [413m]

SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company.

At 82 and Accrued Interest. Clear of all Taxes. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, H. Adolph & Co. Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as brokers.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by telegraphic wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL. WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, No. 36 South THIRD Street.

Government Securities BOUGHT AND SOLD. Gold, Stocks, and Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Southern and Western Collections, AND ALL OTHER POINTS, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. [1932m]

ON HAND AND FOR SALE IN amounts and sizes to SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 40 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL. JAY COOKE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON, BANKERS AND Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS. GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT. Pamphlets and full information given at our office.

No. 114 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. [413m]

SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-Barre Railroad Company.

At 82 and Accrued Interest. Clear of all Taxes. INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman, FINANCIAL AGENTS, No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, H. Adolph & Co. Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as brokers.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by telegraphic wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL. A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT. \$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia. Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Orange County, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a SHORTEST CUT TO THE WATER OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AT THE EARLIEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST. From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 60 miles less than via Alexandria; 35 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to \$1,000,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—the estimated cost of the road to the Company, completed and equipped, will exceed \$20,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per mile—and it is secured to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and the security is first-class in every respect. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will retire the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds. We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public. DE LAKE BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Broad Street, New York. A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of \$50 and \$100) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET. Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

SAMUEL WORK, BANKER, No. 25 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds At Closest Market Rates, N. W. COR. THIRD and CHESTNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. P. S. PETERSON & CO., STOCK BROKERS, No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER. Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2/3% DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS.

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., New York. Paris. [31] ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS, No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe. Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. [495] SILVER FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 20 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL. THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia. The amount of Bonds issued is \$625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley. We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., BANKERS, No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC. NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO., Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Importers, Manufacturers and dealers in Upholstery Goods, Car Trimmings, Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings, Swiss and Nottingham Curtains, Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding, ETC. ETC., 318 2nd St.

Wholesale and Retail. CUTLERY, ETC. RODGERS & WESTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pen and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers' and Wade & Hatcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leontine Razor; Ladies' Shavers, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Straps, Cork Straps, Etc. For instruments, to assist the bearing of the most approved construction, at P. MADIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chestnut.

PURE CANDIES, ETC. FOR PURE CANDIES AND PURE CHOCOLATE, FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S, No. 318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.